



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

as well as a positive character, are of similar nature, they suggest therapeutic possibilities.

*Des expertises médico-légales en matière d'hypnotisme; recherche de l'auteur d'une suggestion criminelle.* JULES LIÉGEOIS. *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, July, 1888.

The real criminal, when crime is committed in consequence of hypnotic suggestion, is, of course, the suggester. But if he is an expert and has suggested as well that his subject refuse, in case he is rehypnotized for examination, to expose him, or to tell any of the circumstances of the suggestion, the discovery of the real criminal seems at first dubious. But from experiments made to test this point, M. Liégeois concludes that in all, or nearly all, such cases it is possible to obtain an answer. He suggested to the Mme. M— mentioned above, that on awaking she should see and shoot M. O—; further, that she be convinced that the idea was her own; that she refuse to name himself as the author of the suggestion; that she swear there was no suggestion, etc. She went through the imaginary killing, was rehypnotized by Dr. Liébeault, and assumed the guilt of the shooting according to suggestion. Dr. Liébeault then suggested to her the following: 1st, that when she sees the author of the suggestion, if there be one, she shall sleep for two minutes; 2d, that then she shall keep her eye fixed on him till the hypnotizer says *Assez*; 3d, that she shall place herself before the author of the suggestion, spreading her skirt as if to hide him, till the hypnotizer asks, Why do you wish to hide M. Liégeois? and 4th, that she shall be deaf and blind to the author of the suggestion till the hypnotizer gives the sign for the end of the performance. Everything was executed according to suggestion. On returning to her normal state she had forgotten all. A few days later, similar tests were made upon a young man by the author and Professor Bernheim, with similar or even more explicit identification of the suggester, though in one trial the professor was able by insistence partly to break down the suggested amnesia. From these cases it would appear that though the subject may be unable to reveal the suggester directly, he can be got to do so indirectly by acts of which he does not see the bearing, indeed by anything not specially interdicted in the original suggestion.

The *Revue de l'Hypnotisme* for April summarizes a series of articles on *L'hypnotisme et la suggestion en obstétrique*, by Drs. Auvard and Secheyron, from the files of the *Archives de Tocologie* for the early part of this year. From a careful study of eight cases in which some degree of hypnotism was produced, they concluded that hypnotism, probably in all its forms, is possible in accouchement, but is generally more difficult to produce than in the normal state. It serves as an anæsthetic, but is not fully and uniformly successful, because the suggestion may be badly made or not accepted by the subject, or because the uterine pain constantly recalls the subject to the waking state. If hypnotism has any effect on the progress of labor, it seems to be a certain slacking of the uterine contractions. It is not a means that can take the place of chloroform and chloral, except under very unusual circumstances. It may perhaps be used during the dilation of the neck. Suggestion in the waking state with very impressible women, or the use of pseudo-chloroform and the like, may be of real advantage in lessening the pains.